

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 2/13/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's argument regarding "Yokoyama does not store print data corresponding to a plurality of sheets in its storage unit with the storage address of each sheet offset, as claimed, but only stores blocks of 8 picture elements of image data with the storage address of each block of 8 picture elements offset", has been fully considered, in response examiner would like to point out that Hobbs '756 teaches on paragraph [0025] how the documents are stored in memory 206, Hobbs '756 however does not specifically disclose how the document is saved, but it is understood that a document is composed of multiple pages, to remediate this Yokoyama '163 teaches on column 8, lines 52-67 and column 9, lines 1-3 how multiple picture elements are stored at a block by offsetting the addresses, in this analysis the picture elements can be taken as congruent to pages of a document as taught by Hobbs '756, thus the limitation of storing each sheet by offsetting the storage address, it is evident to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the same principle disclosed by Yokoyama '163 can be applied to Hobbs '756 without requiring undue experimentation.
2. Applicant's argument regarding "Yokoyama does not disclose displaying a plurality of sheets of a printout simultaneously, as claimed", has been fully considered, in response "Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163 disclose all the subject matter as described above except the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in

parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion.

However, Ishimine '227 teaches the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion (column 4, lines 51-58).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion as taught by Ishimine '227 in the system of Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163. With this it is possible to display a plurality of pages in sequence without having to overcharge the network by searching for the location of an image since all of them are in a predetermined position, easy to access".

3. Rejection under 35 USC 101 has been withdrawn in view of the submitted amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 9 recites the limitation "the printout display **program**" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. There is no mention of a program before this occurrence.

6. Claims 10-12 are rejected under the same basis due that they depend on a rejected base claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

8. Claims 1, 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs (US 2004/0010756) in view Yokoyama (US 5,381,163) and Ishimine (US 5,764,227).

Hobbs '756 discloses an apparatus for print preview which presents printout before printing by the digital printer, comprising

a display portion (129 in Fig. 1);

a display data storage portion (206 in Fig. 2) for storing display data representing content to be displayed on the display portion (print preview logic 123 in Fig. 2, where it is inherent that a displayed image will be stored in some kind of memory, otherwise the image will be like a blink not letting anyone to actually see it);

a print data storage portion (206 in Fig. 2) for storing print data to be printed by the digital printer (paragraph [0025], lines 4-6); and

a display control portion (123 in Fig. 1) for transferring and storing print data corresponding to the printout to be displayed as the print preview from the print data storage portion to the display data storage portion, and thereby presenting the printout on the display portion (print preview logic 123 in Fig. 2, where it is inherent that a

displayed image will be stored in some kind of memory, otherwise the image will be like a blink not letting anyone to actually see it and where in order to show something in the screen that was previously stored in another place it is inherent that, that particular portion will be keep in some kind of buffer or memory so the user has plenty of time to see it and make decisions such as editing or finally printing the document);

Hobbs '756 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to a plurality of sheets of printout to the display data storage portion while offsetting the storage address for each sheet of print data; and

the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion.

However, Yokoyama '163 teaches wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to a plurality of sheets of printout to the display data storage portion while offsetting the storage address for each sheet of print data (column 8, lines 52-67 and column 9, lines 1-3, where each sheet of the job is stored in memory by offsetting the memory addresses);

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the display control portion stores print data corresponding to a plurality of sheets of printout to the display data storage portion while offsetting the storage address for each sheet of print data as taught by Yokoyama '163 in the system of Hobbs '756. With this it is possible to display a plurality of pages in

sequence without having to overcharge the network by searching for the location of an image since all of them are in a predetermined position, easy to access.

Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163 disclose all the subject matter as described above except the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion.

However, Ishimine '227 teaches the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion (column 4, lines 51-58).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion as taught by Ishimine '227 in the system of Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163. With this it is possible to display a plurality of pages in sequence without having to overcharge the network by searching for the location of an image since all of them are in a predetermined position, easy to access.

9. Claims 2-4, 6-8 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs (US 2004/0010756), Yokoyama (US 5,381,163) and Ishimine (US 5,764,227) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Rowe et al. (US 5,781,785).

(1) regarding claims 2, 6 and 10:

Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the display control portion prevents transferring to the display data storage portion the part of print data representing the plurality of sheets of printout that is print data corresponding to an area located behind another sheet as a result of stacking the plurality of sheets.

However, Rowe '785 teaches wherein the display control portion prevents transferring to the display data storage portion the part of print data representing the plurality of sheets of printout that is print data corresponding to an area located behind another sheet as a result of stacking the plurality of sheets (column 7, lines 55-62, where by only allowing the user to see one page at a time is preventing the transfer of many pages at the same time since as explained above, each display image need to be store in a memory so a user can see the image for a long period of time).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the display control portion prevents transferring to the display data storage portion the part of print data representing the plurality of sheets of printout that is print data corresponding to an area located behind another sheet as a result of stacking the plurality of sheets as taught by Rowe '785 in the system of Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163. An advantage of this invention is that portions of page contents can be downloaded in an interleaved order with shared objects such as fonts that are needed to display those portions of page contents. This allows a downloaded portion of the page to be displayed more quickly without having to wait for referenced

shared objects to be downloaded at a later time (column 4, lines 66-67 and column 5, lines 1-5).

(2) regarding claims 3, 7 and 11:

Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163 disclose all the subject matter as described above except a first input operation portion for receiving input specifying one or multiple sheets to be presented in an offset display on the display portion; a second input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset distance for the sheets to be presented in the offset display; and a third input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset direction for the sheets to be presented in the offset display; wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to the printout of the one or multiple sheets in the display data storage portion while shifting the data storage address of each sheet based on the offset distance and offset direction set according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion; and the display portion displays the printout of the one or multiple sheets in a stacked arrangement with each sheet shifted the offset distance in the offset direction according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion.

However, Rowe '785 teaches a first input operation portion for receiving input specifying one or multiple sheets to be presented in an offset display on the display portion (column 4, lines 6-8, where the image is received after a request);

a second input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset distance for the sheets to be presented in the offset display (43 in Figure 2a, where with the left

and right arrow the user can move page by page, thus sending a distance input to the apparatus); and

a third input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset direction for the sheets to be presented in the offset display (43 in Figure 2a, where with the left and right arrow the user can move page by page in either direction);

wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to the printout of the one or multiple sheets in the display data storage portion while shifting the data storage address of each sheet based on the offset distance and offset direction set according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion (column 10, lines 41-67 and column 11, lines 1-5, where each page is stored sequentially and contiguous in order to facilitate the access to each one of them); and

the display portion displays the printout of the one or multiple sheets in a stacked arrangement with each sheet shifted the offset distance in the offset direction according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion (48 in Fig. 2b).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a first input operation portion for receiving input specifying one or multiple sheets to be presented in an offset display on the display portion; a second input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset distance for the sheets to be presented in the offset display; and a third input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset direction for the sheets to be presented in the

offset display; wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to the printout of the one or multiple sheets in the display data storage portion while shifting the data storage address of each sheet based on the offset distance and offset direction set according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion; and the display portion displays the printout of the one or multiple sheets in a stacked arrangement with each sheet shifted the offset distance in the offset direction according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion as taught by Rowe '785 in the system of Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163. An advantage of this invention is that portions of page contents can be downloaded in an interleaved order with shared objects such as fonts that are needed to display those portions of page contents. This allows a downloaded portion of the page to be displayed more quickly without having to wait for referenced shared objects to be downloaded at a later time (column 4, lines 66-67 and column 5, lines 1-5).

(3) regarding claims 4, 8 and 12:

Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163 disclose all the subject matter as described above except a fourth input operation portion for receiving input specifying a sheet to be presented in the foreground on the display portion; wherein, when input specifying the sheet to be presented in the foreground is received, the display control portion overwrites print data corresponding to the printout of the specified sheet in the display data storage; and the display portion presents the specified sheet in the foreground.

However, Rowe '785 teaches a fourth input operation portion for receiving input specifying a sheet to be presented in the foreground on the display portion (column 4, lines 3-6, where requested is being interpreted as specifying the page to be presented);

wherein, when input specifying the sheet to be presented in the foreground is received (column 4, lines 3-8, where the image is received after a request),

the display control portion overwrites print data corresponding to the printout of the specified sheet in the display data storage (Where it is inherent that is the displayed image change the data in the buffer or memory holding the displayed information needs to be overwritten since the buffer or memory is just big enough to hold one page of information at a time as explained above); and

the display portion presents the specified sheet in the foreground (column 4, lines 6-8, where the image is displayed after a request for a specific page).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a fourth input operation portion for receiving input specifying a sheet to be presented in the foreground on the display portion; wherein, when input specifying the sheet to be presented in the foreground is received, the display control portion overwrites print data corresponding to the printout of the specified sheet in the display data storage; and the display portion presents the specified sheet in the foreground as taught by Rowe '785 in the system of Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163. An advantage of this invention is that portions of page contents can be downloaded in an interleaved order with shared objects such as fonts that are needed to display those portions of page contents. This allows a downloaded portion of

the page to be displayed more quickly without having to wait for referenced shared objects to be downloaded at a later time (column 4, lines 66-67 and column 5, lines 1-5).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LENNIN R. RODRIGUEZ whose telephone number is (571)270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Application/Control Number: 10/790,870

Page 13

Art Unit: 2625

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